NEW-YORK DAHLY TRIBUNE, THERSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1871.

FOREIGN NEWS. GREAT BRITAIN.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT-FIFTY PERSONS INJURED. Lendon, Thursday, Aug 3-5 a. m. A frightful accident occurred on the Metro-

pelitan Railway last night. There was a collision underground between two passenger trains. Fifty persons are reported seriously injured.

The Count and Countess of Paris dined last night with the Duke de Broglie, the French Embassador.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE-DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1871. The Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of the Russian Navy, arrived at Woolwich yesterday, on board the "clgar" ship, and paid a visit to the Arsenal.

Lord Bloomfield who was a few days ago transferred from the Austrian to the Russian Mission, has been created a Baron by the Queen. The appointment of Mr. T. F. Wade as successor to Sir Rutherford Alcock as British Minister to China, is published in last night's

A grand banquet will be given in London on the 15th inst., in celebration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott Hepworth Dixon will preside, and it is anticipated that 600 of the most distinguished people of Great Britain and the Continent will be present.

Donald Dalrymple, esq., formerly an Jeminent surgeon and physician, and now M. P. for Bath, will, after the purpose of making a study of the American course of treatment for the reformation of inebriates.

M. THIERS THREATENING TO RESIGN-JULES FAVRE'S SUCCESSOR-THE ALGIERS INSUR-RECTION SPREADING.

Panis, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1871. President Thiers, yesterday, threatened to place his resignation in the hands of the Assembly, in consequence of the defeat of the Decentralization bill. It is thought to-day, however, that the matter will not be made a Cabinet question.

It is rumored that M. de Remusat is to be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in place of Jules Favre, re-

The Siècle of to-day announces that the members of the Republican Left have rejected a proposition for a fusion with the extremists. The Deputies of the Left Center, in caucus, have resolved to vote for the prolongation of M. Thiers's powers, and for changing his title from Chief of the Executive Power, to President. It is reported that the Orieans Princes will take their seats In the Assembly after the recess.

The journals state that the advices from Algeria are plarming. The insurgents are burning the forests and committing horrible atrocities. The natives of the prov ince of Oran have joined in the insurrection.

In consequence of the rumors as to the incendiary tentions of the International Society, all vessels laden with petroleum are forbidden to ascend the Scine to Rouen. A dispatch from Barcelona, Spain, says that four agents of the International Society have arrived in that city, and are amply provided with funds.

M. Boux, one of the leaders of the abortive Communist

nsurrection in Marseilles, has been condemned to death. The only French prisoners now remaining in Germany are four officers and 800 privates in hospital, and ten officers and 70 privates imprisoned for various offenses. A letter from Lyons says there is no demand for for eign labor in that city and vicinity.

DECENTRALIZATION IN FRANCE.

One of the most efficient means of maintaining despotic power in France, during the quarter of a century preceding the late war in Europe, was the system of territorial divisions which placed at the command of the Central Government a well-organized and disciplined body, no member of which had any responsibility except to the immediate superior authority. In this way an order, emanating from the chief execupower in Paris, was rapidly executed in every village of the Empire under, the direct supervision of officers who had no option but to execute that order. In its ramifications it was analogous to that of the strictest form of a hierarchy, and neither the masses of the people nor the officers were charged with its execution enjoyed greater immumity from its observance than the common soldiers of a abedience to a command of their superior military authorities.

The lowest grade in this order of disciplined despotism was the commune, whose chief officer was a mayor, who both administered the affairs of the commune and represented the central power in executing the laws and for general police purposes. The next higher grade was the canton, which, however, was merely judicial in its functions : at its head was a Juge de Paix. Several cantons formed an arrondissement administered by a sub-prefeet ; the assembly of this territorial division was called be council of the arrondissement, but it had no impor-tant functions. Finally there was the department, which was the superior administrative authority. The Prefect, who administered the affairs of the department directly under the Central Government, exercised extraordinary although delegated authority. He was surrounded by a kind of cabinet called the Council of Prefecture, while an elective assembly, called the General Council, nominally exercised legislative authority, which, however, under the empire, degenerated into a body sitting eight days in the year to register the decrees of that pro-

consular officer, the Prefect.

The whole machinery of this system was at the command of the centralized Government, which appointed and displaced the Prefects, sub-Prefects, and Mayors, with the exception of a recent modification, which gives to Communes having less than 20,000 inhabitants the right of selecting the Mayor by the Municipal Council, and in Communes having more than that number of inhabitants the Mayor was selected from the Council itself. The Government gave its orders to the Prefects, who in turn transmitted the orders to the sub-prefects, by whom they were passed on to the mayors. Some time ago it was determined to give to all municipal councils the right of selecting their mayor, but Thiers, who has come into possession of all the remarkable powers wielded by the late Emperor, opposed the measure strongly, and threatened resign if it were adopted; the Assembly gave way. Now another blow has been struck in the Assembly at centralization, in the form of a proposition to extend and increase the functions of the General Councils. At aret a most radical attempt to reorganize the whole terdently frightened at the proposition, and it was set acide. A less radical measure was proposed in its place, retaining the departments and the prefects, but considera-bly increasing the power of the Council General, giving them, among other things, power to choose a commit sion to take the place of the Council of Prefecture. It was this measure upon which all the members of the Government voted with the minority, and the passage of which, calculated as it is to deprive the Chief of the Executive of a portion of his extraordinary powers, indaced Thiers to resign.

IRELAND.

GROWING CONSIDERATION FOR THE ROYAL

DUBLEN, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1871. The Princess Louise visited the Agricultural Pair to-day, and was frequently and loudly cheered by the speciators. The people are growing warmer in their demonstrations toward the Royal visitors.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. MASONIC CELEBRATIONS IN LIMA AND CALLAG-CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY AT

PANAMA, July 6 .- The United States steamer sipes returned to Callao on the 26th ult. from a short size. Tacna has experienced several earthquakes ately, but no serious damage has resulted, further than causing the utmost terror to the inhabitants. St. John's Day was celebrated by the Masonic fraternity in Lima and Callao with the accustomed enthusiasm and good

will.

The Fourth was celebrated here on the Isthma as assul, and with as much enthusiasm as the present depressed condition of business would admit. The day passed of without nishing, and was dull in touparison with former "Fourths," when money was much poore pleutiful. On the 5th, rumors of a revolutionary movement were circulated, and the arrest of t, wee prominent citizens, supposed to be impleaded. Was placed, namely: Gregorio Miro.

Florencio Arosemena, and Jesé Maria Bermudez, the latter Spanish editor of *The Star and Herald* of this city. They are kept closely confined, and not allowed intercourse with their friends. Nothing has yet been made public as to foundations for suspicion, upon which the Government has taken action.

AUSTRIA. AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE PROPOSED. VIENNA, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1871. It is probable that the Emperor William of

Germany and Francis Joseph of Austria will soon mee

TURKEY. TROOPS SENT TO ALBANIA. LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1871. The Sultan has dispatched 2,000 troops

against the insurgents in Albania. LATER .- A special to The Times, from Scutari reports that the insurrection in Albania has been suppress

SWITZERLAND.

ARMED GERMANS CROSSING THE FRONTIER. BERNE, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1871. Some armed Germans having violated the Jura frontier of Switzerland, the Swiss Government has

THE TAMMANY FRAUDS.

addressed a protest to the Cabinet of Berlin.

THE ACCOUNTS STILL DELATED-RIVAL INDIG-NATION MEETINGS ORGANIZING-THE CALL PUBLISHED YESTERDAY DENOUNCED AS A TAMMANY TRICK-THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION SAID TO BE COVERING TAMMANY'S EXPOSED

The promised accounts of the Controller's Office will not be distributed to-day for publication. Although these accounts are printed, it is said that they will be kept back until after the first of the meetings called for the purpose of investigating the alleged swindles and corruptions of Tammany.

For some time past Mr. L. Ballard of No. 290 Broad way has been active in procuring signatures to the call for a public meeting in reference to the alleged Court-House frauds. At an early hour yesterday he called at THE TRIBUNE office, and denounced the call already given as a fraudulent affair, designed to divert attention and to divide the forces of those who are disposed to bring the public servants to a proper account of their stewardship, in the matter of expending the people' oney. Mr. Ballard stated it as his conviction that the persons circulating the call published yesterday had de ceived the signers by feiguing a purpose the very opposite of their real intention. In this they have been successful, because most of the signers were aware that a call was contemplated, and were thus led to think that the paper presented to them was genuine.

In consequence of Mr. Ballard's statement, an investi-gation of the facts has been made by THE TEHLUNE, with

Mr. Edwin Hoyt, of the firm of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. of No. 109 Franklin-st., says he was called upon by Mr. Ballard, and expressed himself as anxious to join in any well-concerted measures designed to bring out the trut in regard to the charges against the city officials, and that he accordingly signed Mr. Ballard's paper. Subsequently, he was waited on by another person, who de sired him to sign the paper published yesterday. This he declined to do, giving as his reason for so doing the fact that a much more largely signed call was already in circulation, and that it would be bad policy to divide the ferce of the movement by holding two meetings under different auspices. He was surprised, when he read the call in THE TRIBUNE, to find the list of signers' names very different one from that in which he had joined. His suspicion being aroused, he read the body of the document rather more carefully. He believes that it was designed to further the ends of a portion of the well-known Citizens' Association. He is disposed to re-card the matter very much as Mr. Ballard does, in the light of a fraudulent attempt to defeat the very purpose or which the meeting is estensibly called.

Col. Vermilye of the banking-hous; of Vermilye & Co. at No. 16 Nassau-st., says he is fully satisfied that the call of yesterday emanated from the Citizens' Associa tion, and was at least inspired by Mr. Nathaniel Sands. He says it was presented to him, with the request that he would sign it, by one of Mr. Sands's employes.

Both Mr. Hoyt and Col. Vermilye are signers of the call circulated by Mr. Ballard, as are also Mr. J. J. Astor, Jay Cooke & Co., and scores of other prominent

ANOTHER CALL.

NEW-YORE, Aug. 1, 1871. The undersigned invite all citizens of New-York, interested in the maintenance of good government, and an honest administration of the City finances, to at tend a public meeting, to be shortly announced, at which action will be taken with a view of investigating the grave charges which have been publicly made against certain leading officials of this City:
Moses Tarbr. A. D. Williams & Co., Olendorf & Case.

	Moses Invitir-	The Act of Contract of Contract	Gillespie, Trowbrid
	Marshall O. Roberts,	Albert E. Putasm,	
	John Jucob Astor,	Beanendahl & Co.,	& Co.,
	August Belmoni & Co.,	Test, Griswold & Kel-	A. B. Lewis & Co.,
	J. & W. Seligiuna & Cu.		F. O. Matthiessea
	Howes & Macy.	Catlin, Brundett & Co.,	Co.,
		Collins, Downey & Co.,	
	Fisk & Hatch,	Buckley, Welling & Co.	W T Melton & Co.
	Rolst, Winthrop & Co.,	John M. Davies & Co.,	T Combit & Some
	Henry Clows & Co.,	John M. Davies & Co.,	Tahr D Wood
	Geo. Opdyke & Co.,	Eldridge, Dunham & Co.	Toba M. White
	Blake Brus. & Co.,	S. B. Chittenden & Co.,	John M. White,
	Vermilre & Co.,	Denny, Poor & Co.,	Smalls & Bacon,
	Drexel, Morgan & Co.,	Anthony & Hall,	Goodridge & Walker,
	Babgock Bros. & Co.,	F. Victor, Archelis &	Wetmore, Cryder & C
	Brown Bros. & Co.,	Co.,	Nathil. L. & Geo. Gr.
	8. G. & G. C. Ward,	Akirich, Iddings & Citf-	wold.
	Con W. C. Ward	too.	Hamilton & Co.,
	Geo. W. Blent.		Thompson Knapp & C
	Ward, Campbell & Co.	, it right to think have,	Thon, J. Perry,
	Trever & Colgate,	J. & J. T. Lea & Co.,	
	Clark, Hodge & Co.,	Faulkner, Page & Co.,	M. A. Hoppock & Co
	John Mauroe & Co.,	Halsted, Haines & Co.,	Spofford Bros. & Co.,
	E. D. Morgan & Co.,	L. M. Bates & Co.,	Havemyer & Eider,
	Jay Cooke & Co.,	John Sinde & Co.,	Wm. Moller & Sous,
	J. & J. Stuart & Co.,	Stanfield, Wentworth &	Ball, Black & Co.,
1	Dennistown & Co.,	Co.	Henry J. Meyer,
	Phelps, Dodge & Co.,	E. O. Tufts & Co.,	Calvin Stevens.
1	I helph Douge a co.,	W. W. Huntington &	Martin Bates, jr., & C
1	M. Morgan's Sens,	Co	Fraser, Major & Co.,
	A. Iselin & Co.,	Pastor, Walkenshaw &	J. S. Rockwell & Co.,
1	Morton, Bliss & Co.,		J. V. Van Weert & C.
١	Wotherspoon & Co.,	Co.,	
ı	Winslow, Lanier & Co.,	E. W. Helbrook & Co.,	Bailey & Weizel,
	John J. Cisco & Son,	Chase, htewart & Co.,	Jos. C. Johnson.
	Kenyon, Cox & Co.,	Pomeroy & Plummer,	B. R. Durkee & Co.,
	Hoyt, Sprague & Co.,	Wm. Lattimer & Co.,	Jno. W. Halt & Co.,
	L. Ballard & Co.,	Strange & Bro.,	Kecchus Sugar-Refuit
ı	Low, Harriman & Co.,	Chas. E. Borsdorff &	Co.,
	H. B. Claffin & Co.,	Ca.	Cary & Co.,
ı	E. S. Jaffrey & Co.,	Philip Tillingnast &	E. W. Cornes.
ı	E. S. Janes & Co.,		Ross W. Wood,
ĺ	Spalding, Hunt & Co.,	Co.,	Stephen Cabot,
ı	Kutter, Luckemeyer &	A. Musterton,	Kirkland, Bros. & Co.
ı	Co.,	Kaline, Loch & Co.,	
ı	J. C. Howe & Co.,	Eugene S. Ballin & Co.,	Thompson & Benson,
ı	Garner & Cb.	Henry T. Stebbins,	W. R. Macdonald,
	J S & E Wright & Co.,	Gibbs Casepover & Co.,	Smith, Dunning
	Leinnd, Allen & Bates,	Geo. C. Collins & Co.,	Woodward,
		PRESIDE AND PROPERTY. AND ADDRESS.	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

Leliand, Allen & Bates,
Hearry Barbey & Co.,
Mahaur, Sallivan & Co.,
Hashellurri & Co.,
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Leliand, Whiten & Co.,
E. R. Madge, Sawyer & Philip Dater & Co.,
R. W. Weston Co. nce, Montago Co., Frederick Mesd & Co., James Austin Gillet, Tucker & Mesd. Wm. H. Schlefellin, Havermeter & Co., Dowiey, Caraers & Co., Dickinson, Hurlburt & R. W. Westen, Oliphant & Co-China, Odphant & Co., Thomas & Co., Beeckman, C Co., strison & McCoy, d. Armstrong & Sons, Van Wagenen, Tuttle Van Wagenen, Tuttle & Co. Stadwell, Crosby & Hyde. Rijdsi T. Brown & Co., & L. Buckler & Sons, J. E. Buckler & Sons, Chas. G. Smill & Co., Robertson & Hospie, Lockwood & Co., White, Morris & Co., P. M. Myers & Co., Lees & Wallet, Philip Speyer & Co., Haligarten & Co., Gelman, Son & Co., Kountse & Bros., Turner Bros.,

Walte

Jac C. Rus

Grancell, Minima

Chapman, Scott

Crowell,

H. H. Kattenhoru,

Namuel Davies.

A. Co.,

J. M. Valentine.

Co.,

K. Co.,

Holden, Hopkins

Stokes.

Wan, Oolbout & Co.,

Wan, Oolbout & Co.,

B. Acker, Treasurer,

Michigan

B. Acker, Treasurer,

Mart Manufactarina Heart, Plant & Co.,

Company, Class Bli

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J. J. Bathrell,

J. J. Brankell,

J. J. Turner Blos., Leonard, Sheldon k. D. Acker, Tressurer. J. & G. Lapiam. B. Acker, Tressurer. Healy, Flatt & Co., Edward Haight & Co., Mart Manufacterine Healy, Flatt & Co., Edward Haight & Co., Mr. Co., Sheldon &

A. T. Morgan,
Astch & Foote,
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A. H. Gillett & Co.,
Barger Hurlbut & Livlington,
Illiam Hoge & Co.,
Illiam Hoge & Co.,

A DISHONEST POSTMASTER. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.-A dispatch from

Wilkesbarre, Penn., says: N. R. Kemp, Station Agent and Postmaster at Fairview, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was arrested, this morning, by S. F. Schwaftz, Government Detective, for robbing the mail of a pension certificate and forging vouchers to the same. He was laid in \$5,000 bail for appearance, to merrow, before United States Commissionar Gustave Habn

WASHINGTON.

PROBABLE END OF THE BOUTWELL-PLEASON-TON TROUBLE—GEN. PLEASONTON TO RETIRE IMMEDIATELY—CHARGES AGAINST GOV. LIND-SAY OF KENTUCKY—THE RECENT WAR DE-PARTMENT DECISION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1871.

Nothing additional has occurred since yesterday in the Boutwell-Pleasonton trouble, but it is known that Gen. Pleasenton will certainly vacate his office in a day or two. A change would have been made some tim ago, but for the fact that the Commissioner requested a short delay for reasons of his own. It is known that the President decided long ago to make a change in the office, and that he yesterday distinctly asked for Gen. Pleasonton's resignation. The latter, however, has frequently asserted that he would not resign, but since the President has determined upon a change it is thought that he will reconsider his decision, if he has not already done so. At any rate he is to be displaced without fur ther delay. Secretary Boutwell stated to-day that Gen. Pleasonton would retire in a day or two, and that Deputy Commissioner Douglass would succeed him, but whether as Commissioner or Acting Commissioner he did not state. The friends of Mr. Douglass, who include the most extended Congress influence ever united on a sin gle candidate, are firm in the belief that he will be at once appointed Commissioner upon Gen. Pleasonton's retirement. It was thought that the change would be announced to-day, but Secretary Boutwell said that no announcement could be authorized.

Considerable interest was created here to-day, in Dem ocratic circles, in consequence of the alleged implication of Gov. Lindsay of Alabama in certain charges of official corruption, which have recently come to light, through the arrest of a Mr. McKay in New-York. It is charged that McKay induced D. N. Stanton, President of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, to believe that he could, through his influence with Gov. Lindsay, prevent the seizure of that road by the State authorities of Alabama, which was contemplated because of the failure to pay the interest on the State railroad bends. McKay, it is said, bargained with Stanton to this end, receiving \$5,000 in cash, \$100,000 in second mortgage bonds, 100 shares of stock, and \$15,000 in good negotiable paper, all of which was to be paid to Gov. Lindsay to secure his favorable action. Subsequently, the road was taken possession of by Gov. Lindsay, which led to the arrest of McKay, and the subsequent developments. McKay, it is understood, asserts that the contract was made with of the latter centleman discredit the entire affair. Gov. Lindsay is expected here daily, and an investigation, i is expected, will show how railroad corporations attempt to buy up and subsidize officials in their interests.

In the Union Army during the war was a large class of volunteer soldiers who were commissioned b the Governors of their respective States as regimental officers, assigned to duty as such, and incurred the dangers and bore the responsibility of their nominal po ons, but who were refused muster-in and consequent pay, because the company to which each was assigned had fallen below the minimum number prescribed by the War Department. In order to cover such and similar cases, Congress passed, July 26, 1865, the following reso

Intion:

"Be it resolved, de., That in every case in which a commissioned officer actually entered on duty as such commissioned officer, but by reason of being killed in battle, captured by the enemy, or other cause beyond his coatrol, and without fault of neglect of his own, was not mustered within a period of not less than 30 dars, the Pay Department shall allow to such officer full pay and emoluments of his rank from the date on which such officer actually entered on such duty as aforesaid, deducting from the amount paid in accordance with this resolution all pay actually received by such officer for such period."

Soldiers of the class mentioned, under authority of this resolution, applied to the proper officers of the Treasury Department for their pay, but it was withheld,

Treasury Department for their pay, but it was withheld, because the Attorney-General decided that the joint resolution applies only to officers who might have been mustered in under existing law and regulations, but that these claimants could not have been, and therefore were not, in the sense of the resolution, prevented from being, by a cause beyond their control. One of the claimants, Anthony J. Henry, who was commissioned by the Governor of Ohio as second lieutenant in the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he then being the first sergeant Company D in that regiment, sued for his pay (\$1,118 11) in the U. S. Court of Claims. Henry reported for duty to the commanding officer of the regiment, and was by him assigned as second lieutenant in Company D. He served as such until the muster-out of the regi ment, and during that time was recognized as a commis sioned officer. A part of the time he was the only commore than once in battle. When he presented himself for muster-in, the mustering officer refused the muster, because Company D had become reduced below the minimum. The claimant never was mustered in as eutenant, and never was paid. The Court of Claims, after hearing an able argument by the Assistant District-Attorney against this claim, has decided that it must be paid, Judge Nott, who delivered the opinion, remarking "that the Court remembered that this suit affects not the claimant alone, but a class of citizens who deserve well of their country, and who their country desires, should receive the full measure of legal justice to which they may be entitled. For ther no appeal lies to the Supreme Court; for the defendants it does. If this suit be decided adversely to the claimant by this Court, the decision will be final against all of these soldiers. They are men who rose from the ranks by hard fighting and good conduct, earning their commissions before they got them, and working for them after they came; and it seems a strange anomaly that six years after the war ended such men should be driven to seek the fruits of their promotion in a court of justice. Without expressing an opinion on the construction of the statutes, we will aid these officers toward obtaining the final decision of the cours of last resort, by an immediate decision." This opinion, though rendered last

The amount of bonds deposited by the national banks with the United States Treasurer, to secure circulation, was, as shown by the bond register and transfer books at the Treasurer's Office, on the 31st ult., \$361,922,559. Of this amount \$49,277,650 are bonds of the new loan, and the remainder are of previous issues.

The number of applicants for bounty for the war of

1812 already passed, is 28,000. The Third Auditor estimates the whole number of applicants at 48,000. Com missioner Van Aernam, in his report to Congress, thought they would not exceed 9,000.

In a dispatch sent yesterday, relative to the projected steamship line between the United States and Belgium, the amount of subvention offered by the latter Govern ment was inadvertently stated at \$500,000, instead of 500,000 francs, or \$100,000. The original proposition was 300,000 francs, or \$60,000. By the efforts mainly of Mr. Kleeburg, our Consul at Verviers, this was increased to

the first amount given above.

The following patents were issued to citizens of New York City during the week ending the 1st inst.;

York City during the week ending the 1st inst.;

Philip Eley, assignor of one-half of his right to Thomas W. Bartholomew, machine for heading bolts; Joseph Green, assignor to himself and George Stancliff, coal hoister and conveyer; Joseph Matthias, washing-machine; Herman Moschowitz, attachment for sewing-machine; Hornan Moschowitz, attachment for E. Mauger, gripper for printing-presses; Justus O. Woods, ripping tool; John B. Davids, mallet, and Darius Davison, gas retort; Adolph Fischer, brush for cleansing tumblers; Henry B. Hebert, fluid meter; James McCandless, market stall; Elias P. Needham, tremolo attachment for reed instruments; John L. Peake, steam heater, and Mortimer Thomson, book-cover protector.

Secretary Boutwell has decided that merchandise bond may be withdrawn from the warehouse for transportation and expertation by bonded lines of steamer by way of Portland, Me., and thence by rail to Canada.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.1

The Ku-Kiux Sab-Committee are still engaged in the examination of witnesses. Nothing of special interest is elicited. One class of witnesses testify to peace and order and the absence of Ku-Klux organizations in certain Southern localities, while another class testify in an opposite direction. It is stated that a Sub-Committee will be sent, in October, to investigate the facts connected with the Mississippi Ku-Klux, 300 of whom wer indicted at the recent term of the United States Circuit

Gourt at Oxford.

John W. Jones, long connected with the office of Secretary of the Senate, died to-night at the Capitol, where he was attacked with apoplexy this afternoon.

It is understood that a change will soon be made in the chief clerkship of the Department of Agriculture, and that Mr. G. B. Newton of Philadelphia, formerly Chief Cicrk of that Department, will succeed Mr. McLain, the present incumbent.

present incumbent.

The President has appointed Barclay White of NewJersey to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the
Northern Superintendency; John G. McCallum to be
Register of the Land Office at Lewiston, Idaho Territory;
F. W. Lincoln to be Appraiser of Merchandise in Boston;
Thomas Donaldson of Idaho to be Commissioner to
Philadelobia, on the occasion of tile One Hundredth

THE MCGARRAHAN CLAIM AGAIN.

DECISION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR-THE TITLE OF THE PROPERTY SAID TO REST

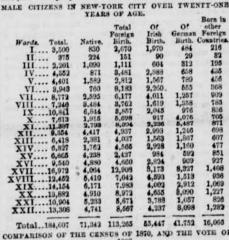
IN THE UNITED STATES. Washington, Aug. 2.-By the appended sylabus of the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, rendered to-day, in the McGarrahan case, it will be seen that the claims of both McGarrahan and the New-Idria Company are rejected, and the property in dispute virtually reverts to the United States. This is understoto be a final disposition of the case under existing legis lation, unless the New-Idria Company may be allowed to go on and perfect their proof as to so much of their property claimed as they may be rightfully entitled to under

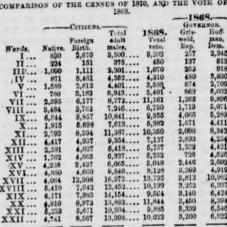
erty claimed as they may be rightfully entitled to under existing laws touching mineral lands.

In re MeGarrahan.—This was an application by McGarrahan to the Secretary of the Interior, requesting him to advise the President to direct that the certificate which had been written across the last page of the record of the patent Panoche Grande, by order of Secretary Cox, to the effect that the patent had never been executed, should be crased and egneeled. The Secretary held, in accordance with the advice of Assistant Attorney-General Smith, that the Secretary of the Interior had power to correct the record of a patent at any time before its delivery, so as to make it correspond with the facts. That the Secretary need not have personal knowledge of the facts, but might depend upon the statements and evidence of his trusted subordinates. That this power of correction extended to transactions that occurred prior te his appointment to office, provided they were then inchoate. That Secretary Cox, having acted upon the subject, it was resadjudicuta, and should not be reviewed or reversed, even though he should differ with his predecessor, but that in fact he did not differ with him. That the weight of evidence showed that the Panoche Grande patent was never executed by the President, and therefore he was obliged to decline to grant the prayer of McGarrahan.

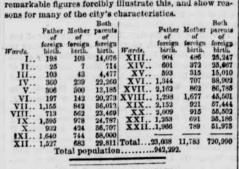
In re New-Idria Mining Company—The Secretary of the Interior, on the advice of Assistant Attorney-General Smith, held that the application of this Company for a patent for 489 acres, covering the New-Idria Quicksilver Mines, was irregular and defective, and should not be granted for the following reasons: It appeared that the survey had been made and approved, and the papers forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at the instigation of the Company and against the express orders of the Interior Department, that Department having directed that all proceedings be stayed in accordance with a joint resolution that passed the House of Representatives Apri

CENSUS OF NEW-YORK CITY. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.-The following table has just been prepared at the Census Office :





43,372 112,522 Total. 71,342 113,265 184,607....159,275 By the annexed table, also furnished by the Census Bureau, the percentage of the population of New-York City by wards appears in a striking light. More than seven out of every nine residents are persons born of of American parentage on one side. In the entire population of nearly 1,000,000, only about one in five are of full American parentage. The Empire City has been likened to a midriff on the shores of the Atlantic, catching all that floats over its waters from the Old World. These remarkable figures forcibly illustrate this, and show reons for many of the city's characteristics.



RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

COLLISION ON THE WILMINGTON AND READING ROAD-ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 2 .- A freight train came in collision with a peach train on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, near Marshall station, at noon today. One of the engineers was killed and several brake men wounded. The engines and cars were badly wrecked THREE PERSONS KILLED IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 2.-Dr. George Howe and wife, Mrs. Charles T. Tilton, and Miss Walcott, all of Boston, while taking a pleasure drive, yesterday, it Charlestown, N. H., where they bearded, were run into by an express train on the Vermont Central Road, and the three first named were instantly killed. Miss Walcott A BRAKEMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 2.-Adam Duble, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, was seriously, if not fatally, injured to-day, by being knocked from h ATTEMPT AT WHOLESALE POISONING. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.-A special to The

Feening Telegraph from Atlantic City, N. J., says about 30 persons, after eating corn-starch pudding at dinner at the Athambra Hotel there, resterday, showed signs of having been poisoned. No deaths are reported. It is supposed that arsenic was put in the corn-starch by a

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Robert S. Hunt, a butcher in Sacramento, Cal Wednesday from the effect of a bite on his neck by a blow-fly. A severe thunder storm passed over South Bastern Virginia on Tuesday. A large barn on the Hampton Norm School Farm was struck by fightning and destroyed. Loss, \$4,000.

John H. Taylor of Cohoes, New-York, was ar-sted in Buffalo resteriar, for breaking into a jewelry store and stealing out \$500 worth of watches and jewelry. He was committed for trial. .The Freemasons of Trey laid the corner-ston

Pellows held their annual meeting in Boston yesterday. The report of the R. W. Grand Seribe shows at the present time 25 subscalinate Ensurpments in the batts, with a membership of about 3,50 there baving been an increase during the past year of five Eucampments and over 700 members.

THE FERRY-BOAT DISASTER.

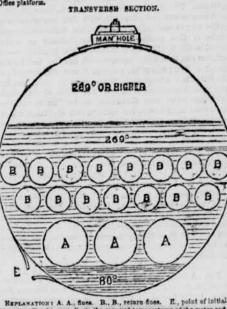
THE FATAL BOILER.

DRAWINGS OF ITS PARTS-OPINIONS OF EXPERTS AS TO THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION-IN-SPECTION OF THE WRECK.

The wreck of the Westfield was visited yeserday afternoon by several engineers who have been summoned to give testimony, as experts, before the Gov ernment Board of Inquiry as to the cause of the disaster. A careful examination of the exploded boiler was also made in the afternoon by Inspector Hill of the Board of settled by the concurrent opinion of the experts were the following: That the initial fracture of the boller, at the moment of the explosion, was as indicated in the fol-

lowing drawings:

EXPLANATION: A and B, the divided portions of the middle section of EXPLANATION: A and IS, the current persons of une makes received the shell of the boiler, as thrown apart by the force of the steam. C. C. C., the flows. G., the portion of the boiler inclosing the farmace. H. H., the "wagon roof." L., the "steam chimney," an extension of the boiler, at the top of which the safety-valves are placed. J., the "uptake flow," leading into the smoke-stack. At the upper end of A is shown the outline of the fragment of the boiler-shell which was picked up on the B arge



The engineers were also agreed that there was a sufficient supply of water in the boller when the explosion courred, taking as a guide the external appearance of the incrusted surface of the flues. The condition of the safety-valve was, however, very unfavorably upon. The iron stem of this valve, about one inch in diameter, was found to be so rusted as apparently to prevent the necessary play under the varying pressp of the steam. It was agreed that the close fit of this rod in the opening through which it was intended to move up and down, had been a grave error of construction, and might have materially contributed in bringing about the explosion. Upon the general question, why did the boiler, explode, the only theory suddenly accumulated pressure of steam had attacked How or why this undue pressure came to be exerted seemed to be a problem for which no one could offer a solution, Said one of these experts :

solution. Said one of these experts:

"I was an engineer on a steamboat for 30 years, going up and down the Hudson, I never had an accident—I was always careful; I do not believe in the new-fangled safety-valves and all that sort of thing; if a gun fall an exploding charge of powder, you need not expect that the force of the explosion will expend itself through the priming-tube; so you may string safety valves from end to end of a boiler, and yet, when the time comes for one of the unaccountable treaks of steam, the valves will not prevent explosion; everything depends upon the men in charge; they must be careful, must see to the water and the fire, and keep a sharp eye to the condition of their boilers, and then they'll be no trouble; the engineer of the Westfield was absent from his place for ten minutes, and while he was gone—something happened."

The engineers do not believe in the theory of "un-

The engineers do not believe in the theory of "nnequal expansion" quoted in these columns yesterday. Is seems to be their tendency, as it is of most of the old practical engineers, who comprise nearly all of those directly or indirectly concerned in the official investigation, to fold the hands, to admit that the operations of steam are unaccountable, and to scout the advanced ideas f such as believe they have found better ways than the

A measurement by one of the experts showed that the line of initial fracture was directly opposite the center of the lower flue on that side. The lower flues are half filled with ashes. (Capt. Vanderbilt, the President of the Ferry Company, stated incidentally, yesterday, that the Westfield was about to be sent to receive her usual monthly overhauling.] Those who maintain the theory that the line of cool water must therefore have been higher than usual. The fracture, it must be remembered, occurred at the riveting in the joint of the sheets, also opposite the center of the lower flue. A stratum of hot water, they say, rested upon one of comparatively coo water, the dividing line between them being opposite boiler, separated at the riveting in every case, demontrating that the joints are by far the weaker part. Scientifically, it is stated that a joint fastened by one row of rivets, possessed only .56 of the original strength. The joints of this boiler were made by one row of rivets. A slight inequality of expansion occurring at that precise point, while the boiler was, perhaps, strained by an extraordinary pressure of steam, is claimed to have been alone sufficient to produce explosion.

But those who examined the boiler yesterday, while

evidently reluctant to admit the existence of traces of an old flaw, from transverse rupture of the boiler shell, or the under-cooler, and consequently shorter side, did not venture to deny the extreme probability of their existence. Others who have examined the boiler think that the fact is unquestionable. The appearance of the flaw leads directly to the point of initial fracture at the moment of expansion. The outer surface of the flues is covered by a thick, scaly deposit from the water. The effect of this would be, it is claimed, to cause the flues to conduct less heat, to become much hotter, and to against the ends of the shell, and consequently to widen any old rupture at the under side, or probably to create one. From these several conditions, the concludrawn that there were elements of weakness centering at that one point sufficient to have caused the explosion,

THE GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION BEGUN. INSPECTOR MATTHEWS AND CAPT. VANDRBILT

A Board of Inquiry was convened, yester-

day morning, at the office of the Government Inspectors gating the circumstances of the Westfield explosion. The inquiry was begun under the direction of Addison Lowe, Supervising Inspector for the Eastern District. The Board consists of Leonard H. Boole of the Local Inspec-tion District, and Increase S. Bill of the Boston District. Capt. Belknap, Inspector-General, was also present. The Staten Island Railroad Company, which owns the ferry, was represented by A. C. Brown of the firm of Beach, Daly & Brown, attorneys, Mr. Brown stated that it wa the intention of the Company to render every possible aid in the investigation; that it "did not regard itself as being on the defensive," would content itself with producing such witnesses as might be summoned by the Board, taking no active part in the examination, and

calling no witnesses, unless experts should give opinion

adverse to the Company, when it would attempt to pre-

Mr. Lowe, in opening the session, said that they were there to make the most scarching inquiry into the cause of the disaster. Inspector Hill had been summoned from Boston to act as a member of the Board in place of Inspector Matthews, the last-named being concerns the result of the inquiry, having signed the inspection certificate of the Westfield. Mr. Lowe added that any one who looked into the matter must see that it was one of those things which might have been averted. A great responsibility rested on some one, and it was the duty of the engineering inspectors to fix it. He would give them every facility and assistance, and procure any witnesses they required.

The examination of the witnesses was chiefly conducted by Mr. Hill. A small number of spectators and numerous reporters were present. EVIDENCE OF INSPECTOR MATTHEWS.

John K. Matthews, Inspector of Boilers for this Port,

testified that he thoroughly examined and tested the testified that he thoroughly examined and teased are believed that the boiler was constructed at the same time as the boat, in 1802; at the time of giving his certificate he had not the elightest misgiving that the boiler was not perfectly safe, and he would have been perfectly willing to have traveled on the boat containing it; in teating the boiler, he used the gauge belonging to the boat, which he had every reason to believe was perfectly correct; the boiler had a locked safety valve, loaded to a pressure of 27 pounds; the weight on the regular safety valve was such that it would not allow a pressure of the kind known as the "American" valve; the witness did not have a high opinion of any kind of lock-up valve; the "American" valve chieve was a pried, and the safe of the valve leads by the around the or valve leads a little, and that safe did the valve to valve leads a little, and that safe did the valve to the square inches; the valve leads a little, and that safe did the valve of the was a poiled, as was indicated by the gauge; the boller was ten feet in diameter; the iron was of fair thickness, the shell being about a quarter of an inch thick; the witness had never known an ordinary working valve to "site," and not work freely; the valve of the Westield's boiler had an area of 38 inches; the witness was a equainted with the engineer of the Westield, but never had any conversation with him in regard to his qualifications. He was not incensed that of the Teatury excepting hilm on the waters of a State. The witness thought the engineer seemed to be intelligent. He was not the safety-valve by a line. It was possible for the engineer to have had no bedfation to take his family on board the Westfield on last Sunday, which was a state of the waters of a State. The witness though the engineer seemed to be intelligent. He was not his safety-valve by a line. It was pounds, after having these the boiler at had present the power of the boil boiler of the ferry-boat Westfield on the 12th of June, and found no flaw or weakness in it; he believed that the botler was constructed at the same time as the boat, EVIDENCE OF CAPT. VANDERBILT.

Capt. Jacob H. Vanderbilt testified that he was Presilent of the Staten Island Railroad Company, which owned the Staten Island Ferry; the Compa oats, the Northfield, the Westfield, and the Middletowns two ran constantly, while one was kept as a spare boats the boats were all built and appointed on the same model; the Westfield, built in 1822, was the oldest of them; on Sunday last the Westfield had run regularly up to the time of the accident; at the time of the explosion model; the Westfield, built in 1862, was the oldest of them; on Sunday last the Westfield had run rigularly up to the time of the accident; at the time of the accident; at the time of the accident; at the time of the explosion she attacted out of her usual time, because the Northfield was coming toward the silp, and the captain of the Westfield wished to get out of the way; the boad was in the act of starting when the accident occurred; ladging from the amount of money taken at the office be thought there was less than 200 passengers on board; the engineer of the Westfield had been compleyed by the Company in that capacity for seven years to the witness's knowledge; the handle of the feed-cock comes into the engine-room and is under the control of the engineer; the engineer, when in the chapie-room, has no means of knowing the hight of water in the bolier; the bolier was built in 1862; it had always been worked with fresh water; between October and December of last year the bolier was repaired by taking off the water bottom and substituting legs; the witness was not aware of any other repairs; he considered the bolier in excellent order, believing it the best in the three boats; he thought that the iron was of better quality; the bolier, was built by the Allaire Works; after the war began the quality of the iron in the market was not so good as before, which was the reason why the iron in the boliers of the other boats was hot so good as that in the Westfield; the witness could form no idea of the cause of the explosion; he had often sat over the bolier which had exploded; he did not consider a difference of two pounds of steam of great consequence on board a steamboat, unless the addition of this amount brought the pressure very near the extreme limit; he had been in the habit of frequently visiting the engine-room; the engineer was considered by him the best in the employ of the Company, and was always chosen when a new boat was to be tried; it was intended to soon lay up the Westfield for repairs, such as cl The Board then adjourned, to enable the men

make a personal examination of the wreck. The engineer, and other officers of the boat, will be examined to-

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

THREE ADDITIONAL DEATHS. Three names have been added to the deathroll of the recent explosion, making the total 79. The deaths occurred at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, and

were as follows: Isalah Abbott, an English veterinary surgeon, age ss. of Union-ave., near Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D. AUGUST GRAVEL, a German, age 26, of No. 426 Broo

BERNARD SMITH, of No. 78 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Abbott was a very large man, and when brought with the other patients to the Park Hospital, the attendants were unable to take him up stairs. Upon examination is was found that he was scalded all over the body. He was taken to Bellevue, where he was attended by Mrs. Bishop, who said that he could not possibly live. He died at 9:40 a. m., yesterday, and was con ast. Gravel was thought to be in a fair way of recovery, but died at 10:30 a. m. The body of Smith was found floating in the East River, at Pier No. 4. The trunk and face were badly scalded, and there was a severe cut on the back of the head. He was the father of Annie and

Thomas, and the husband of Catharine Smith.

The bodies of Gravel, Bernard Smith, Frederick Smith
Dreyfus, and Mrs. Eliza Kuchner were in the dead-house

AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL. Although the crowd at the gate on Twenty-Although the crowd at the gate on Twenty-sixth-st. had grown very small, still there was little abatement in the applications for admission. The great majority of the visitors were curiosity-mongers, without sympathy, and merely hungry for a sensation. They blocked up the wards, and disturbed the patients by their inquiries and their rude gaze. Very much annoyed by their persistence, Warden Brennan finally told them that he did not "keep a menagerie," and insisted upon their making room for relatives, besides giving orders that only friends should be admitted. Many of the visitors, however, came to debe admitted. Many of the visitors, however, came to do noble work. They fanned the patients, gave kher noble work. They induce the patients, gave know cooking drinks, assisted them to easy positions, and distributed fruit, liquors, and ice-cream. Such visitors always received a hearty welcome from the warden. The

See Fourth Barn.